REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

87

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY

No 8,881.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-3 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

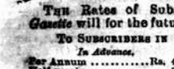
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H P., Commander A. A. HAZARD, on THURSDAY, the 2nd August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Allappey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Maculipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "BURMAH," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. SMITH, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

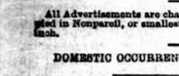
The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th July 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "BURMAH" 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Provisions and Wines.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August.

and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,

and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, [2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,

and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL. Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates (including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 576
Do. do. " Naples	" 560
Do. do. Naples	" 470
Do. do. Genoa	" 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 8, 1877.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

For Sale, at this Office under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 25th August 1875. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th July.
THIBET	3593	469	J. H. Yorbock	3rd Aug.
(c) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Hazelwood	17th do.
(c) MALWA	2983	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	31st do.
(c) MONGOLIA	3833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
CHINA	3034	450	T. Aldeticn	14th do.
(c) INDUS	3470	560	S. D. Shallard	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Managon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
LOMBARDY	3723	450	W. R. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KHIVA	2999	450	G. Lee	20th do. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 21st June 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
BANGALORE	2363	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.,

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, IA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
	Nom.					Sth Aug.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	——	——	
Macedonia	2274	426	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	2nd Sept.
Trinacria	2207	424	R. Hutchison.	8th "	25th "	6th Oct.
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15 h Sept.	27th "
Calabria	2200	424	T. Sutter	22nd "	29th "	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	18th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	2050	424	A. Kaitt	20th "	27th "	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 460
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, July 17, 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, late Partner Messrs. MORTON and Co., Tea Merchants, begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that he has no connection whatever with the present Tea Emporium at the Church Gate Street, carried on only by Messrs. CURSETJEE DINSHAWJEE KHAMBATA and CURSETJEE DOSSABHOY LALLKAKA under the name and style of MORTON and Co.

M. H. MAJOO,

Trading under the name and style of M. H. Majoo and Co., as Tea Merchants.

New Tea Mart., Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1 P.M.

A light English-built brougham.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. No. 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., at their room, on account and at the risk of whom it may concern :—

50 cases quarts of Jacquesson Champagne, damaged.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay, Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply
FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 20.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS, PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOW READY,

TREACHER & Co.'s GUIDE to POONA and KIRKEE, with Directory for the present Season, containing MAPS of the CANTONMENTS and DISTRICT around, together with useful general information.

Copies 8 Annas each, may be had at the several establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. ITALIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BHUT DAMODHUR HURRISHUNKUR has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of land or Pension and Tax ground with the messuage, tenement, or tiled-roof shed standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Ganeshwady, on the North side thereof, outside the Fort, in the Mandvie sub-district, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 130 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 38, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Bhut Gapoorchund, on the West by the property of Tatia Succaram, on the North by the New Cloth Market, and on or towards the South by the said Ganeshwady. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the said land and premises by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in Apollo Street within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any, which will be treated as null and void.—Dated this 26th day of July 1877.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Purchasers' Attornies.

TO BE LET, two entire HOUSES in Rampart Row, for Rs. 300 and Rs. 600.

Four RESIDENCES in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 75, 90, 150, and 150.

A RESIDENCE in Military Square for Rs. 55.

Two RESIDENCES in Apollo Street for Rs. 60 and Rs. 150.

Two RESIDENCES in Church Gate Street for Rs. 60 and Rs. 100.

RESIDENCES at Grant Buildings at moderate rents.

The first and third FLOORS of a house next to Messrs. Forbes & Co.'s. Rent Rs. 50 and 40 respectively.

A suite of ROOMS in the Fort, above Messrs Rogers & Co.'s. Rent Rs. 60.

The first, second and top FLOORS of a house at Khetwady, known as Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer Llam's house. Rent Rs. 30 each.

Several OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS in different parts of the Fort. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a very large upper-storied HOUSE, with an extensive compound, on the Breach Candy side of Cumballa Hill, fully exposed to the sea breeze and one of the finest sites in Bombay. The House is without exception the most commodious on the Hill, and is capable of being used either as an Hotel or Club, or could be divided into two excellent family residences, and is approached by two private roads. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

ONLY TWO MEDICINES REALLY ACT UPON THE LIVER :

One Mercury or Blue Pill, the other Dandelion. Thousands of Constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill, or Calomel. The only safe remedy is

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS, which act gently on the Liver, and remove all the above symptoms. Sold all over the world by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.

The *Australasian* says :—

"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

THE FAMILY HERALD.

PURE LITERATURE.

The *Literary Gazette* says :—"It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature ; it is indeed, a family paper."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.

The *Daily Argus* says :—

"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

THE FAMILY HERALD.

LEADING ARTICLES and ESSAYS.

The *British Quarterly Review* says :—"There is a well-considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or throughful character."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.

The *Darling Gazette* says :—

"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is no believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world . . . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

THE FAMILY HERALD.

NOVELS AND TALES.

The *Saturday Review* says :—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.

The *Queenslander* says :—

"A marvel of sound entertaining literature. . . . For sixpence (publisher's price) the reader has tales, sketches, and leading articles, and a mass of general information that would make a well-sized volume."

THE FAMILY HERALD.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Saturday Review* says :—"The editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them."

The

FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) at a small percentage over the published price, of Wyld & Sons, Hobart Town ; Walch, Burchell & Co., Launceston ; and of all Colonial Book-sellers and News-agents ; or the Monthly Parts direct from W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post-free.

THE FAMILY HERALD

Colonial Booksellers can obtain an extra supply of the current Parts through Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, Collins Street, Melbourne ; George Street, Sydney ; and Queen Street, Brisbane.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CLAIMS.

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

MESSRS. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Agent and Attorney of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Bank, Mr. HENRY STEAD, to OFFER FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at their rooms, No. 10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st of August proximo, at half-past one o'clock p. m. (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the undermentioned claims against Shareholders and Contributories of the abovenamed Bank, together with all rights and powers to purchasers to sue and recover claims in cases where Decrees have not yet been obtained by the Bank, under authority recently received from the Court in London.

The terms and conditions of sale are the following :—25 per cent of the purchase-money to be paid down at the time of sale.

Balance to be paid to the Agent at the time of executing assignment to purchaser.

Assignments to be at the Bank's charge and to be executed within one month of purchase or earlier if convenient.

Purchasers desiring to sue in the name of the Bank to give the Agent satisfactory indemnity against costs.

The addresses stated against each of the undernoted names are the former registered addresses as settled by the Court of Chancery. They are not in all cases the present addresses of the Contributories.

No.	Name.	Registered Address.	Principal.	Interest.	Costs.	Total.	Decree or Pending Suit.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1101	Hirbaisenbaee Ramdasji, (the wife living)	Broker, Mumbadevi, Bombay	4,000	1,303 13 4	375	5,728 13 4	Decree.
1170	Jamsetjee Limjeebhoy Mistry	Mistry, Gaola Lane, Fort, Bombay	3,200	1,603 0 0	100	4,883 2 0	Pending Suit.
488	Cowasjee Coverjee Mistry	Officer, Dhobee Talao, Bombay	1,600	541 4 8	100	2,241 4 8	Do.
85	Aspandiarjee Khodadad Eranee	Clerk, Dhobee Talao, Bombay	800	270 10 8	100	1,170 10 8	Do.
1209	Jetha Callianjee	Merchant, Bazhiboy Mulla, Bombay	700	250 13 4	100	1,050 13 4	Do.
1124	Jamsetjee Rutnanjee	Receiver Samachar Street, Bombay	1,600	541 4 8	100	2,241 4 8	Do.
1787	Vullejee Tyebjee Bora	Gunny Bag Tailor, Bombay Bazar Gate	1,720	602 1 4	100	2,422 1 4	Do.
1723	Nowjee Pitamber	Broker, Bombay	6,000	2,131 10 0	100	8,231 10 0	Do.
1736	Sydik Hajee Esa, deceased, legal representatives of	Lohar Merchant, Bombay	5,500	1,954 3 4	100	7,754 3 4	Do.
1116	Hormusjee Johangheer Funthakt, deceased, the legal representatives of	Nagdavi, Bombay	1,000	406 0 0	100	1,506 0 0	Do.
1487	Narayen Dowjee	Merchant, No. 8, Boran Bazar, Bombay	1,000		100	2,241 4 8	Do.
		Mucadam to Daily Contractor, Sandy Street, Bombay					

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PART of a TOP FLOOR and the whole of a GROUND FLOOR to be let in Apollo Street. Apply J. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street, Fort.

A CUP of TEA or COFFEE in three minutes at any hour of the day, at J. PEARSE'S CONFECTIONERY SHOP, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED, a SODAWATER and B. T. TLIN MACHINE. Particulars, post paid, to "A.C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a Situation as COMPANION to a LADY, or as NURSERY GOVERNESS. Willing to make herself generally useful. Address "A. X. Z.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS :—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REVISED PRICES. JULY 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.			Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 26 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	29 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...	MARSALA	16 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 32 0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 27 0	15 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry	Rs. 46 0	24 8	TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry	34 0	18 8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	46 0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40 0	21 8			

CLARETS.

St. JULIN, MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines)	Rs. 10 0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine)	Rs. 21 0	11 8
BORDEAUX	12 8	...	CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after)	26 0	14 8
PETIT MEDOC	15 8	7 4	CHATEAU MARGAUX (Dinner Wines)	31 0	16 8
MEDOC, Superior	15 8	9 0			

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 31 8	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 19 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...			

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 29 0	15 8	CHABLIS	Rs. 18 0	10 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0	RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0
MACON	23 0	12 8			
BEAUNE	19 0	10 8			

HOCKS.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	18 8	NIERSTEIN (STILL)	Rs. 26 0	14 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBERGSTEIN	42 0	23 0	HOCHHEIM (Still)	25 0	13 8
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41 0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL	23 8	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH "	36 0	19 0	GIESENHEIM (STILL)	20 0	11 0
			LAUBENHEIM (STILL)	17 8	9 8

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	...	SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL)	Rs. 27 0	14 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE "	25 0	14 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0	WINNINGEN	20 0	...
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 9	18 0			

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled	Rs. 30 0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 8	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27 0		WHISKEY, Scotch ; Crabbie's	Rs. 20 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22 8	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	32 0	...
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	...	...	Do. do. **	32 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27 0	...	Do. do. ***	33 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...	MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	28 0	...
			MARTELL'S do.	28 0	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	36 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0	VERMOUTH per bottle.	1 4	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) "	3 8	2 0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR "	...	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen "	2 12	1 8	GINGER WINE per dozen.	17 0	...
CHARTREUSE from the Green "	7 0	3 12	ORANGE WINE "	...	...
Monastery Yellow "	5 8	3 0	ORANGE BITTERS "	18 0	10 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy "	3 12	...	ANGOSTURA BITTERS "	...	24 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best "	3 0	1 12	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE "	3 0	...	BRANDY BITTERS		
CREME DE ROSE "	...	1 12	WINE BITTERS		
CREME DE VANILLE "	3 0	1 12			
ANISETTE "	3 0	...			

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE Undersigned have received by Steamer "CHEOPS" a supply of SPARKLING SAUMUR ; price per dozen, Rs. 25 ; or for CASH, Rs 24-4 per dozen.

The introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession, as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. Sample Cases we have received. The Price, duty paid, is as follows :—

CASH Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.
15-12	16-0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, 26TH JULY, 1877.

We have had a week of dry weather, and it is now evident that the hopeful anticipations expressed when last mail left were not justified by the actual state of affairs. In the immediate neighbourhood of Bombay, Guzerat and the Berar's, the previous week's rains undoubtedly did good, but the fall was not nearly so general as was currently believed, and in Madras, Khandeish, a great portion of the Deccan, and the Southern Mahratta Country, prospects are about as unfavourable as they well could be. We have in fact, so far as these districts are concerned, the possibility of another year of famine staring us in the face, and God as the past year has been, a second would be much more difficult to meet. What between this gloomy outlook, and the unsettled character of the home advices, business here has worn anything but an encouraging aspect of late. Imports of all kinds have again given way to the most complete stagnation, and exports are little better, Wheat and Seeds being still hampered by the difficulty of transit. Money is cheap, but Government Paper and shares are depressed by the unfavourable aspect of affairs generally. Sterling Exchange is steady at about last mail's level; Freights are dull at £1-16-3 to £1-17-6 per ton by steam to Liverpool.

The weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday resulted in the allotment of £177,000 to Calcutta at an average of 1s 8 39/64d, and £88,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8 57d., tenders at 1s. 8¼d. on both places receiving 29 per cent., the whole amount being apparently in bills. These rates are a shade under last week's, and show therefore a slight decrease in the demand for remittance to this side. Bar Silver which a week ago stood at 54¼d. is now quoted at 54¼d. to 54⅜d. per oz., or equivalent to about 1s. 8 13/16d. per rupee.

MONEY.—The position of the market has not altered materially during the week. The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay to the 21st instant showed an increase in the Cash Balance of 16½ lacs, but as this was mainly owing to additions to the Government Balance, it betokened no improvement in the position of the Bank, and no change was made at yesterday's Board Meeting in the official rates of discount and interest which still stand at 5 per cent. on Loans secured by Government Paper, and short-dated Bank Bills, and 6 per cent. on demand Loans. In the open market short fixed loans are still obtainable at 3 to 4 per cent. per annum, and in the immediate future there is every prospect of continued ease. Later on, however, the outlook is less favourable owing to the unfavourable crop prospects in some parts of the country, and should the worst fears be realised, and another year of famine have to be faced, we may be prepared not only for dear money, but a most unsatisfactory state of business generally.

EXCHANGE.—Transactions in Sterling for this mail have been very limited, and rates close as nearly as possible at our last quotations. After our report for last mail was in print a very weak feeling set in, and before the steamer left a decline of 1/16d. to ¼d. per rupee was established, making the opening quotations for this mail 1s. 8¾d. for demand Bank and 1s. 9 1/16d. for 6 months' sight Credit Bills. On Saturday there was next to nothing done and no change took place, but a reaction set in on Monday, which resulted in a recovery of 1/16d. Tuesday witnessed continued firmness with a like advance, and on Wednesday Bank Bills were fractionally higher, while Private Paper was if anything a shade lower. Thursday morning is generally the turning point of the market on the result of the previous day's biddings in London for Council drafts, but in this instance the rates obtained being about what was generally anticipated, no quotable change has taken place, although the feeling to-day has been a trifle quieter. Closing quotations accordingly are:—Demand Bank Bills 1s. 9 3/32d.; 4 months' sight 1s. 9¼d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 5/32d., 6 months' 1s. 9 11/32d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 7/32d., 6 months' 1s. 9 13/32d. per rupee.

At the moment the market appears to have settled down to a level from which in the immediate future no great fluctuations are likely to be experienced either way. Here, the very limited business doing in exports would favour a decline, but there is a considerable trade doing in Calcutta which is sufficient to act as a counteracting influence.

Further forward everything depends on the weather to such an extent that it is little more than guess work attempting to form an estimate of the probable course affairs. A continued absence of rain would mean—diminished imports, large payments for food-grain, and almost for a certainty, another large Government loan, all of which would be in favour of higher exchange. On the other hand, a plentiful rainfall throughout the distressed districts at an early date would reverse these influences and tend to lower the sterling value of the rupee. In view of the uncertainty thus existing, there is very little disposition here to speculate for distant delivery, the Banks declining to draw at better than current rates, although in Calcutta, there are sellers of telegraphic transfers for the end of the year at 1s. 9d per rupee.

On Calcutta, business continues to be done in demand drafts at 3/16 per cent. premium, but of 60 days' sight there are no sellers, and the rate is nominally 7/16 per cent. discount.

On China, there is nothing of any importance doing, and the nominal quotation is still Rs. 224 per 100 dollars for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills.

From Hong-Kong, the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 4s. 3d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5¾d per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—During the early part of the week the market was quite stagnant, the only transactions being small purchases for investment, which maintained the quotation for Fours nominally at Rs. 96½. The day before yesterday, however, an operation of 15 lacs took place in the new 4 per cent. Loan at Rs. 96 which has served to establish a rate, and the market closes weak at the following quotations:—Fours Rs. 96; Fours and a half Rs. 96½; Fives and a half Rs. 102¾.

SHARES.—A very quiet feeling has prevailed throughout, and affected by the discouraging state of business generally, values with very few exceptions have had a declining tendency during the week. Bank of Bombays are 1 per cent. lower, the closing quotation being 42 per cent. premium. Agra Bank have declined Re. 1, Nationals are unaltered. Land Companies have been depressed and difficult of sale since the publication of the Government of India's Minute on the Bombay Port Trust, the effect of which will probably be to increase the competition of the latter with private Companies. We quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabs, Rs. 25 in Mazagons, and Rs. 5 in Port Cannings. In Press shares transactions have been insignificant, and the only alterations are a decline of Rs. 10 in Mofussil Company and Sassoon Press. Spinning and Weaving Companies are in less request, the unfavourable reports from up-country promising badly for the working of the mills. Cotton of late has been steadily advancing in price, while Yarns and Goods if anything tend the other way. A decline has taken place during the week of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Khatao Mucconjee, and Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 10 in Mandvie Spinning, Manockjee Petit, Nursey, and Oriental, Rs. 15 in Alexandra, Great Eastern, and Soonderdas, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey and Fleming, and Rs. 25 per share in Colaba. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies the only alteration is an advance of Rs. 6 per share in Treacher & Co., Limited.

IMPORTS.

The slight improvement noticeable in our PIECE GOODS markets when last mail left was of very short duration, the unfavourable reports from up-country having induced dealers to withdraw from the market, except to cover their most immediate requirements, and the depression has gone on increasing until at the close the position can only be described as one of absolute stagnation. How long this state of things is likely to last, it is utterly impossible to say. Under ordinary circumstances, liberal indents would now be going forward in anticipation of the opening of the season, but so thoroughly are the natives imbued with the possibility of another year's famine, that they are not likely to commit themselves to operations of any extent, until they are well assured that the danger has passed over. In the meantime prices are to a great extent nominal, and our list of quotations is generally unchanged, business is only practicable by accepting a reduction from current quotations, and even then only to a very moderate extent. The clearances of the week are only estimated at about 450 packages from first hands and 1,000 packages from second hands, of Grey Goods, clearances have been mostly made up of Shirtings, Jaconets, and Madapollams, but the largest operation of the week has been a large line of White Jaconets at a decline of about As. 2 per piece from the rates previously ruling. In Turkey Reds and Dyed and Printed Goods transactions have been insignificant.

TWIST.—The demand for English Yarns has been extremely limited, and from first hands no sales of any importance have taken place. Prices are nominally unaltered with the exception of a reduction of ½ anna per lb. in 20s Mule, but business of any extent would only be practicable at a considerable reduction. Local Yarns are more difficult of sale, and a number of the mills are now working to stock in the hope of an improvement later on.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The market is very quiet, no sales from first hands being reported. Stocks are small, and prices nominally unchanged. The same remark applies to *Yellow Metal* for which the enquiry is equally limited. *Iron* is dull and difficult of sale, but we make no change in quotations.

COAL.—Very great depression prevailed in the early part of the week, and there were numerous sellers of all descriptions to strive declining prices. The more warlike tenor of the home telegrams however brought out a number of speculative buyers, and a considerable business was done at Rs. 15 up to Rs. 15-6 for Laird's Welsh Hartley, Rs. 16½ to Rs. 17 for Davison's West Hartley, and Rs. 16½ for Londonderry West Hartley. Since then sellers have since withdrawn and the market is fairly firm at the following quotations to arrive, via Cape:—Davison's West Hartley Rs. 17½, Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 15½, Watson's Hartley Rs. 15½, Cardiff Rs. 16½ per ton alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The Liverpool telegrams latterly having assumed a quieter tone—consequent apparently on the unsettled state of politics,—there has been next to nothing done for export this week. The local mills, however, continue steady buyers, having taken about 2,500 bales out of a total of about 4,000 bales during the week, and stocks being reduced to a very low ebb, this has been sufficient not only to support prices, but to cause an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2, and, in the case of half-pressed Dholleras descriptions, of Rs. 3 per candy, at which the market closes firm.

The *Clearances* for sea during the week amount to 15,520 bales, making the total sailings for all ports since 1st January 784,792 bales, against 861,763 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
For the week	4,224	3,136	1,756
Total since 1st Sept.	1,129,764	1,071,385	1,331,243

Respecting the *New Crop* it is impossible yet to speak with any degree of certainty. In Broach, the southern part of the Dholleras districts, and the Berars prospects are fairly good, but Cutch and the northern portion of Kattiawar, Khandeish, the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country, are all suffering from want of rain, and unless an early fall takes place, we shall again have a deficient yield.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, with out commission:—

Full-pressed—		₹ Candy	₹ lb. C & F.
New Broach Ginned	F. G. F. Ready	.... Rs. 205 =	6¾d.
,, Cumrawuttee	Good (nominal) do.	.... ,, 200 =	6 7/16d.
,, Do.	Fully Good Fair do.	.... ,, 195 =	5 15/16d.
,, Do.	Good Fair do.	.... ,, 192 =	5¾d.
,, Dholleras	Good (nominal) do.	.... ,, 200 =	6 7/16d.
,, Do.	Fully Good Fair do.	.... ,, 198 =	6¼d.
,, Do.	Good Fair do.	.... ,, 196 =	6¼d.
,, Do.	Fully Fair do.	.... ,, 192 =	6¼d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Short supplies have owing to the continued difficulty in obtaining railway transit, and firm accounts from home have combined to further advance prices, to-day's quotation being Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is almost out of supply, and being very firm at home, prices are supported at an unusually high level. The nominal quotation to-day is Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 8 per cwt.

WHEAT.—The rapid rise in all food-grains, owing to the continued absence of rain, has caused a strong demand to turn on Wheat for the famine districts, and in Red kinds suitable for local consumption an advance of Re. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy has been established, while export qualities are Re. 1 to Re. 2 higher. We quote best soft White at Rs. 38, Mixed Rs. 36 to Rs. 37 per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE *s. s.* KOINA, 706 tons, Captain W. MORRISON, sailed yesterday for Carwar, with a general cargo.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 255 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and Mr. Doosabhoy Dadabhoy, and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* MEDINA, 523 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Cumming, and ten deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's *s. s.* SIAM, 1,718 tons, Captain Hasselwood, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Aden and Suez brought the English Mail and the following cargo:—2,041 packages piecegoods, 248 bales twist, 700 bundles iron, 30 bundles copper, 2 cases beads, 2 boxes gold thread, 6 boxes saffron, 39 boxes silver, 1 box gold coins, 3 boxes specie, 1 package chee, 2 packages wax, 28 cases tea, 29 bundles E. teeth, 53 packages gum, 3 packages aloes, 400 bags jowar. 1566 bags cajree, 500 bags pumice, and many other packages merchandize.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Medina (s)	Russell	Coast and Calcutta.
	Koina (s)	Morrison	Carwar.
	Africa	Nacoda	Zanzibar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Vicgoria, to Kurrachee.
Ship Ann Royden, to Calais.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
22	Standard (s)	Lyon	Aden, July 8.
	Chinsurah	Laughin	Liverpool, Apr 20.
	Sleive Donard	Campbell	Liverpool, Apr 19.
	Penseur	Gandrau	Pondicherry, July 15.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
22	Maratta (s)	.....	.....
	Oriental (s)	.....	.....
	Malabar (s)	.....	.....
	Timash (s)	.....	.....

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Standard.—Cathcart off Rooree.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
23	Whiteadder	.....	London.
24	Madura (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Falcon (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Sea Gull (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
23	Hongoumont	.....	Pondicherry.
	Sues (s)	.....	Calcutta.
17	Flamingo (s)	.....	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Madura from Rangoon this day:—From Rangoon—Surgeon Major Griffiths, Surgeon C L Swain.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cheops s—34 bundles turpentine, Nuzerally Sumsoodin, 12 cases bacon 4 cases cheese, 6 cases oilmans ore and 75 casks beer. Jamsetjee Framjee; 12 cases glassware, Sewjee Furpia; 45 kegs iron nails, Ruzubally Jewabhoy; 100 casks and pitch, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 3 casks carbolic acid and 10 packages medicine other sorts, Rogers and Co; 10 cases bottling wire, B W Pavthaky and Co.

Guide s—2 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

Marlborough—3 packages earthenware, Dhunjee Jewraz.

Pekin s—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—20 cases rum, Sorabjee and Eduljee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Lady Gertrude—2,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandeuburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

Assiria s—15 bundles corks, A G Daly and Co; 10 casks champagne, Manockjee Jamsetjee; 101 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

Sumatra s—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay; 10 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—40 casks brandy, Bolton and Co; 50 boxes wine, George Lockhart and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Thibet s—38 bales wool, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 30 bales wool, Polly and Co.

FROM LONDON.

British Princess—150 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khutto...; 22 bales hides, Allen in Saxon.

Australia s—3 cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Allcobhoy; 19 cwts ganja, Bhica Cullian; 35 packages cowdas, Currim Hussoo; 5 bales skins, Esmail Rusa oo; 5 bales hides, Hasuim Woomer; 10 bales hides, Chand Mahomedally and Co; 11 bales silk waste, A Blaschcck and Co; 10 boxes silver coins, and 2 boxes gold coins value Rs 1,39,000, The C M Bank of I L and China; 29 bundles E teeth, Allybhoy Momedjee; 33 pieces E teeth, Memedjee Hatoo Adomjee; 2 boxes gold bars, value Rs 91,000, The C M Bank of I L and China.

FROM GENOA.

Thibet s—5 bales hides, W Nicol and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—5 bags bullocks horns, W Nicol and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.

Knocker, Col, Madras 40th Regt N I, on furlough, from Secunderabad.
Daunt, Lieut, Bombay Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, July 25.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
5th N L I—Major C W Yonge to officiate as Wing Commander.
8th N I—Sub Lieut C E Phillips, 15th Foot, a probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Lieut E Cassan, doing duty with the RI Artly at Bom ay, is directed, to rejoin his Battty at Mhow for duty, under clause 7 para. 160 Transport, Regulation, part 2.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut T Mayhew, R A, Offg Commandant No 1 Mountain Battty, from date of departure for 30 days, to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieut G F Howard, R A, from 18th June to 17th July, in Poona, on Medical Certificate.

2nd Foot—Capt C D Baillie, to England, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medical Board.

R B Foot—Major R L Dashwood, to Poona, for 30 days, on Medical Certificate.

Surg W F Trevor, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon W Finden, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the issue of warrants for passage by sea under G G O Nos 222 of 1-64 and 151 of 1871, shall be restricted to Officers and Warrant Officers serving in the Military Department.

The undermentioned Officers is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut W C Harrison, 30th N I.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from 20th July:—Captains W Scott, W S Seton, W F Sandwith.

In continuation of G G O No 39 of 1876, it is hereby notified that the Government of India have ruled that families of soldiers accompanying detachments proceeding to Sanitaria and families of convalescents on similar occasions, shall be allowed the same amount of carriage only as if marching with their corps viz, one bullock cart between two families, and under the same conditions.

Deputy Commissary and Hony Captain C Christian is appointed to act as Dockyard Accountant and Paymaster, Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary, from 10th July, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Mr J N C Beyts.

Major R Maleck, Director of Construction, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India during the absence of Rao Sahab Abaji Balwant Bhise, or until further orders.

Mr F A Keyser having by the appointment of Mr W B Mulock to be first Assistant Collector of Broach ceased to hold that office, is appointed pro tem. First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, with effect from 11th instant. He will continue to act as First Assistant Collector, Broach, till further orders.

Surgeon A Dane is appointed temporarily to perform the duties of Surgeon Hoy, Port Surgeon, Aden, during his absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr J A Menezes, Head Accountant to the Collector of Broach, and Mr J W Phanasey, Head Clerk to the Registrar Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction in High Court, have passed the prescribed examination, the former in the Gujrathi and the latter in the Marathi language.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr F D Campbell, C E, Ex Engr, Second Grade, to special duty in the Kaladgi Districts under the orders of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. Mr F Reynold, C E, Ex Engr, Fourth Grade (temporary), to officiate as Executive Engineer for Irrigation Khandesh, during the absence of Mr F D Campbell, C E, or until further orders.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 21.)

The services of Lieut-Col H Mackenzie, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr C E Bernard, C S, C S I, Commissioner of the Nagpur Division in the Central Provinces, to be Judicial Commissioner of those Provinces.

Mr C H T Crosthwaite, C S, Officiating Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, to be Commissioner of the Nagpur Division vice Mr Bernard.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Babu Romesh Chunder Mitter to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Mr D F Addis, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Sanskrit, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 200.

Mr J G Cumberlidge, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 200.

Mr W H M Gun, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 200.

Surgeon-Major J Brake to officiate as Civil Surgeon at Nagpur, vice Surgeon-Major J W B Beatson.

Surgeon-Major J F Barker, Officiating Superintendent, Central Jail at Nagpur, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Tarini Churn Pal is dismissed from the service of Government.

Surgeon C W Owen has been temporary attached to the office of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

The services of Lieut-Col R W Elton, Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, for appointment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr F J Falle, Assistant Superintendent Marine Survey Department, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Navigating Lieut F W Jarrad, R N, F R G S, Deputy Superintendent Marine Survey Departt is granted three months, privilege.

Lieut E J F deC Rennick, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Political Assistant 3rd Class and Assistant to the Cantonment Magistrate, Mooltan.

List of officers serving under the several Local Governments who have passed the High Proficiency or Interpreter or Lower tests in the Arabic and Persian languages, or either of them, between 1st September 1875 and 31st August 1876: Madras, Lieut J A Barlow, Persian H P; Bombay, Lieut Col H F Disbrowe, Persian H P; Bengal, Mr C E Buckland, C S, Persian H P; Punjab, Mr W Jenkyns, C S, Persian H P.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified: Lieut B M Allen, 21st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, Lieut E D E Bignell, 22nd Foot, Wing Officer, 17th of N.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain:—Lieut F C Burton, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut R J Bevan, R A, to be Officiating as Commandant, No 2 Horse Light Field Battery.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Col D G Robinson, R E, Director General of Telegraphs in India, for two years; Captain (Brevet Major) R G Birch, late 1st European Light Cavalry, medical certificate, for eighteen months; Lieut G H Elliot, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for one year.

Captain C F Thomas, Military Accountant, Calcutta, is allowed leave of absence in India for four months on medical certificate.

Lieut J B Cadell, R E, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

Mr J Nicholls, temporary Supervisor 1st grade on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is brought on the permanent establishment in that grade.

The following changes are ordered in the postings of superior officers of the Account Branch:—Mr F P Quinlan, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Thibet State Railway, to be Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway. Mr J Douglas, Assistant Examiner, Rajpootana State Railway, is appointed to the charge of the Accounts of the Thibet state Railway.

The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr G C Kauntze, Assista t Engineer, temporarily employed on famine relief works in Bombay.

The undermentioned officers, temporarily graded in the Superior Account Establishment as Assistant Examiners 3rd grade, are finally appointed to that grade:—Mr E A Dennys, Mr W F O'Donoghue.

Mr R H Trotter, Examiner Public Works Accounts, is granted furlough in Europe for one year, ten months and one day.

Mr G Brown, Assist Examiner 1st grade, is promoted temporarily to Deputy Examiner, and, posted in that capacity to the office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

Mr G S Duff, Temporary Assistant Examiner 2nd grade, is transferred in the same capacity and grade to the Guaranteed Railway Examiner's Office, Bombay.

Mr H Rainier, Assistant Examiner 2nd grade, is transferred to the office of the auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

A J L Capper, Officiating Deputy Director General, is appointed to officiate as Director General of Telegraphs in India as a temporary arrangement.

Major R Maleck, Director of Construction, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 27.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For investigation under Sec. 370 of Act VIII of 1859.

182-76—Janardhun and G—Mahomedkhan Atashkhan and another vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mand others—Crawford and Bovey—Mohamedkhan Atashkhan—Petitioner.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

514-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Bhanjee Mootani and another—Rivington, Hore and Langley.

330-Re—East India Bank—Fletcher and Smith—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and another vs Dinanath Rughonath and another—Hearn and C.

381-Re—East India Bank—Fletcher and Smith—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and another vs Dinanath Rushonath and another—Hear and C.

691-75—Janardhun and G—Rahimutbai vs Heerabai—Macfarlane and G.

REFERENCES FROM THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

753-76—Bhowan Muljee vs Kavasjee Jahangeer J and others.

336-77—Hormasjee Jamsetjee Katruck vs Kavasjee Jahangeer J and others—Mulljee and Bomanjee.

LONG CAUSES.

660-76—In person—R E Sanker vs Nenbai—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

424-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mahomed Esmael vs Meer Goolam Baba Khan and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

128-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nundram Beharimull—Tyabjee and Sayani.

337-76—Shankar Dadoo Mandlik vs Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo—A. F. Turner.

571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

28-77—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Dayabhoy Tr bhowandas vs Runjee Rus-ool and others—Khunderao Morojee.

66 76—Jefferson and Payne—Shapoorjee Suntockgur vs Muggon Girdhur—Rivington, Hore and Langley.

453-75—Balkrishna and R—Chaganlal Vishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—Chalk.

654-75—Avasseer and Rhomedjee—Framjee Cursetjee D vs Manockjee Nusserwanjee and others.

401-77—Lynch and Tobin—Sir Edward J Martin and others vs Nurseinglall Maharaj—Livingston, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL).

LONG CAUSES.

178-77—Mr Bicknell—Dalputbai Bhugoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Ally—Jefferson and Payne.

292-77—Shamrao P—Soondersbai and others vs Anandrao D and others—Hearn and C—In person.

368-77—Jefferson and Payne—Ramsingh Damsingh, Dayaram vs Vithuldass Wala and others—N N Kothare.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

LONG CAUSES.

268-77—Muljee and Bomonjee—Muljee B Bharbhoya vs Moses Rewbin—Balkrishna and R.

415-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Dewalibai, widow vs Vullubhram Hemchund and another—Shapoorjee and Thsaurdass.

332-75—Crawford and Borrs—Fakirbai vs Adam Ahmed and others—Jeffers n and Payne.

472-76—Jefferson and Payne—William Nassau Lees vs Mathias Mull—In person.

CALENDAR.—JULY—AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	2nd,	3h. 12m.	p. m.
New Moon	9th,	10h. 8m.	a. m.
First Quarter	16th,	3h. 19m.	a. m.
Full Moon	24th,	4h. 19m.	a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
July.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 27	.....	5 37	6 36	{ 0 12 m 0 49 a.	6 18 m 6 58 a.
Sat. 28	.....	5 37	6 36	{ 0 44 m 1 17 a.	6 49 m 7 29 a.
Sun. 29	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.....	5 37	6 35	{ 1 18 m 1 48 a.	7 19 m 7 57 a.
Mon. 30	.....	5 38	6 35	{ 1 53 m 2 11 a.	7 53 m 8 31 a.
Tues. 31	English Mail Expected.	5 38	6 35	{ 2 34 m 2 29 a.	8 30 m 9 24 a.
August. Wed. 1	Lammas Day.....	5 38	6 34	{ 3 19 m 3 19 a.	9 9 m 9 42 a.
Th. 2	.....	5 39	6 33	{ 4 10 m 3 43 a.	9 56 m 10 29 a.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel G R C Westropp to be Political Superintendent of Sawant Wari, vice Colonel J F Lester, who has been permitted to retire.

With reference to the Notification dated 11th instant, Colonel W C Parr, Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, is appointed to act as Political Superintendent of the Bhopawar States.

Mr F D Melvill is appointed temporarily to act as Commissioner in Sind until further orders, from the date of departure on furlough of Sir W Merewether, C B, K C S I.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J R Naylor, Remembrancer of Legal affairs, is appointed Public Prosecutor in the case of Imperatrix vs Lakshman Sakharam and others.

Rao Saheb Sahjiram Chandumal Advani, Acting Muktyarkar of Manjhand, in the Sehwan Division, in the District of Kurrachee, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Kurrachee.

Rao Saheb Khrishnaji Narayen Kher, substantive pro-tem Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Patas, in the Poona Distrtict, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for two months from 6th June.

Surgeon Major J Cruickshank, Inspector General of Prisons, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 27th instant.

Major O Probyn to act as Inspector General of Prisons during the absence of Dr. Cruickshank on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Major H S Daniell to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District during the absence of Major Probyn, or until further orders.

Assam Appaji Raghunath, Head Karkun of the Kalol Mamlatdar's Kutcherry in the District of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Panch Mahals

Assam Ganesh Babaji Sharbudh, Head Karkun to the Mamlatdar of Malwan, in the District of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Ratnagiri District.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayen Probe, Honorary Fourth Class Mamlatdar of Taluka Honawar, in the District of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third class in the District of Kanara.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Patki Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge of Sirsi, in the Kanara District, is allowed an extension for one month of the leave on medical certificate granted to him.

Asam Ramchandra Ranadi to act as Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge at Bhimavai, in the Dhandesh District during the absence of Rao Saheb Abaji Balwant Bhise, or until further orders.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—July 22nd, at Cochin, the wife of W. E. Clarke, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of Appellate Court, Cochin, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWN—July 18th, at Burrisaul, Cecilia Virginia, the wife of Ed. S. Br wn, aged 42 years.

HALL—July 19th, at Cochin Hills, F. H. Hall, fourth son of Major General Hall, Bengal Army.

MILLER—July 19th, at Murree, A. G. Miller, Major, R. A., Commandant of Fort Attock, aged 39 years.

WARD—July 22nd, at Budwah, the infant son of Serjeant R W Ward, Supervisor D. P. W., aged 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1877.

THE Turks begin to fight successfully just when the troops of any other nation would despair of offering a successful resistance to an enemy. After allowing the Russians to occupy without much loss the greater part of Bulgaria and to enter Roumelia, the Turkish troops suddenly show themselves in force at Plevna to the south of Nicopolis, defeat the invaders with heavy loss, and menace the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE RACES.

FIFTH DAY.

ARAB WINNERS' HANDICAP.

Lachin 1
Chieftain 2

WALER CONSOLATION STAKES.

Fireman 1
Pegasus 2

ENGLISH AND WALER WINNERS' HANDICAP.

Crown Prince 1
Chorister 2

PONY RACE.

Apology 1
Curry 2

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MARCH OF SULEIMAN PASHA.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Suleiman Pasha with his army has arrived as far as Karabunar, in the vicinity of which place is a detachment of Russian troops. A battle is believed to be imminent.

According to unofficial Turkish accounts the Russians made an assault on Silistria on the 23rd instant, which was repulsed.

The Russians have evacuated the district of Bayazd.

The Porte has stopped the pension allowed to the Afghan pretender living at Pera.

SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

The obstructive tactics lately followed by a small section of the Irish members of the House of Commons culminated yesterday in a tumultuous and unprecedented scene. Mr. C. S. Parnell, the member for Meath, was ordered to leave the House and suspended until Friday when Sir Stafford Northcote will submit a formal motion to alter the rules of the House in order to facilitate the course of business.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT PLEVNA.

Russian official despatches admit that the Russian troops unsuccessfully attacked Plevna on the 20th inst., and that they were defeated and compelled to fall back with a loss of 1,931 killed and wounded.

FURTHER FIGHTING AT PLEVNA IMMINENT.

A Turkish army corps is concentrated at Plevna and threatens the Russian communications. A great battle is considered imminent.

LONDON, JULY 25, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Sursts in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been steady. Fair Dhollerah ..... 5 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

Exchange on India 1.8 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 83¼
4½ per cent. do. 83¾
5 per cent. do. 89¾
3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 107½
Bar Silver ..... 54½ to ⅝
Departure—Aragon.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 26.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 26, 7-20 A.M.

Steamer Mongolia, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 26.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 4-35 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind N, ther. 80-76, bar. 29 86. Fall of rain 52 cents.

CANVAS, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. N. W. 5, ther. 83, bar. 30·3. Fall of rain 21 cents.

MANGALORE, 7-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W. Fall of rain 64 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N.N.W., W., ther. 93, bar. 29-85.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W., ther. 88. Fall of rain, 12 cents.

WEATHER REPORTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

In Madras, up to the 25th inst., slight rain has fallen in most districts, but none in Ganjam, Nellore, Bellary, or Salem. In Bombay, rain has fallen in Sholapore, showers in Colaba and in Tanna. Want of rain is beginning to be felt in Guzerat. There has been a good fall in Mysore, and in Bangalore the fall is believed to be general. In Hydrabad rain fell for two hours and more is expected. No change elsewhere. The estimated stock of rice in Calcutta just now is fifty lacs of maunds.

We are sorry, owing to pressure upon our space, to be compelled to hold over our report of the proceedings of the Parsee meeting held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of setting up a factious opposition to the object of the influential and numerously signed requisition which was sent to the trustees of the Parsee charitable funds some days ago. The opposition is destined to prove futile to all intents and purposes; for judging from the character of the meeting, which was composed for the greater part of school boys and "men of straw," it can exercise no possible effect upon the minds of the intelligent and influential portion of the Parsee community. On the other hand, the first requisition, headed by the Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, has found willing support among a vast majority of Parsees, and has been signed by about 2,000 persons. It is a fact worthy of notice in connection with it that even the astute reformer, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, has joined in supporting its object.

We hear that a private telegram was received in Bombay from Sholapore yesterday, saying that rain commenced to fall there about 8 o'clock on Wednesday night and had continued up to the time of telegraphing, 1½ inches having fallen in the interval. This is, indeed, good news.

THE construction of the new Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway at Boree Bunder will soon be vigorously commenced. The Terminus will be the largest and probably the most effective public building in Bombay. Its most original feature is a lofty central dome. The work will not be finished for five years, and we believe it will be placed under the personal supervision of Mr. F. W. Stevens, the architect, who carried out so satisfactorily the building of his new Sailors' Home. The *Building News* of July 6 has the following paragraph on this subject, and most persons will cordially agree in the opinion that only the architect can be trusted to execute the design for so elaborate and artistic a work without spoiling it. The Railway Company seem to have got Mr. Stevens's design at a very cheap rate if they only paid him £500 for it, for we believe they paid nearly £4,000 for the unsuccessful design sent out from England:—"We hear that the design for the proposed Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Terminus Station and Administrative Offices at Bombay, prepared by Mr F. W. Stevens, of the Public Works Department, has been approved by the London Board and Bombay Government, and that they have presented to that officer an honorarium of Rs. 5,000 (£500) for the same. The building will be the largest of its kind in India and will cost, including iron work and roofs over platforms, about 23 lacs of rupees (£230,000). We suppose Mr. Stevens's services will be taken advantage of by the Company to superintend this important work, as there must be a vast amount of architectural detail in a building of this description, requiring close supervision, which could be brought to a more successful issue by employing the designer of the building rather than placing it in other hands."

THERE have been rumours about that Mr. Leeds, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Agra, was a very unpopular man with the natives, owing to his action in the Fuller case, that he was obliged to move about with a guard. We (*Delhi Gazette*) are happy to be able to state that Mr. Leeds is far from being unpopular; as for the guard, the solitary police sowar who escorts Mr. Leeds to and from his cutchery is scarcely deserving of the name, and is really only required to uphold the dignity of the Magisterial position.

ACCORDING to *Vanity Fair*, the precise state of the case as regards the long-promised warrant on Army Promotion and Retirement is as follows:—The scheme on which the warrant will be based consists of a series of reports. The last of these will be ready in about two or three days, being completed in all but some actuarial calculations. Each report when finished has been sent to the Departments concerned, viz., the Treasury, India Office, and the Admiralty. As, however, these Departments have not yet sent any reply to the War Office, it may be assumed that they are waiting till the whole scheme shall be before them. It is, however, expected that Mr. Hardy will be able to submit the scheme to the House of Commons before the close of the present session. Should he not do so, the Army will have great reason to complain of grievous ill-treatment. It is now nearly six years since the Abolition of Purchase was decided on, and two years and eight months since the Royal Commission on Army Promotion and Retirement began its investigation. Their report was handed in as long ago as August last. Surely there has been sufficient time to concoct a scheme. In the meanwhile promotion has been at a standstill, and it would be actually better to announce that nothing would be done than to prolong the present state of suspense.

Vanity Fair:—We are authorised to state that there is no truth whatever in the statement which has been published to the effect that Mr. Ward Hunt has sent in his resignation as a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Ward Hunt has neither taken, nor has any intention of taking, any such step. He is already much improved in health by his stay at Homburg.

THE *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent says that Mr. Eidsdale's obedience to the law has been followed by an important secession from his congregation. Three sisters, who were his chief supporters, who gave him an altar and subscribed £500 towards his personage and schools, have just gone over to the Church of Rome.

IT may, perhaps, not be generally known to our readers that Queen Victoria is specially fond of Indian shawls. The stone which is her speciality is the saphire. The Empress of Russia has an unrivalled collection of turquoises and pearls. The ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, has the most valuable collection of laces in the world, one of her shawls being worth £4,000. The Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar is said to possess the finest set of rubies, and the Empress of Austria the best emeralds and opals in Europe.

A DARING and successful exploit is attributed to the Russian yacht Neryklik, which bore Monsieur de Noliedoff and his staff away from Constantinople after the rupture of diplomatic relations. It seems that the yacht, trusting to her great speed to enable her to elude the Ottoman cruisers, dashed across the Black Sea from Odessa to the Bay of Heraclea, where three Turkish steamers were loading with coal for the squadron. There being no sort of escort or convoy in attendance, she quietly boarded and scuttled each one in succession, leaving the crews to make the best of their way on shore. Having satisfactorily accomplished her mission, she was made the best of her way back to Odessa without meeting so much as the ghost of a Turkish ironclad.

APART from the moral effect likely to be produced by the rapid capture of Tirnova, the ancient capital of the Bulgarian kingdom, and former residence of the Bulgarian Czars, that city is, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, the central point from which diverge the roads leading over some of the best Balkan passes. It is from Tirnova that the road branches off, on the one side to the Sibka and Trana, and on the other to the Selimno Gorge leading down into the Tundja Valley, the richest and most fertile district south of the Balkan, while the possession of Tirnova also facilitates the advance of the Russian column from Nikopol to Plevna and Lofticha, which is the point of junction of the roads leading by Trojan over the Tetven and Kalofer Balkan to Philippopolis. Some of these passes, indeed, are scarcely in a condition for the passage of the train of an army, but nearly all of them may be used at this season of the year for more or less extensive movements southwards, especially as the country is rich and fertile enough, and more so immediately after the harvest, to support even a large army, so that up to a certain extent, at least, the Russians would be independent of supplies from behind.

ONE of the artists of the *Illustrated London News* gives the following description of the bridge constructed by the Russians over the Danube at Ibrails:—"A little way below Brails, the Danube makes a great bend, and the banks are overflowed far and wide. The water now comes up to the vineyards where the battery is placed that blew up the Lutfi Djelil in the Matchin canal opposite. The bridge here constructed by the Russians is 1,300 yards long, and consists of three several parts. The first section of the bridge lies through the shallow water; wooden piles are driven into the ground, which support the beams laid upon the top of them. But on the actual stream of the Danube, in the central part of this bridge, sixty-two rafts are placed, and are firmly anchored. Upon these rests the proper structure of the bridge, formed of beams and planks laid crosswise; each raft is about 90 ft. long, and a space of 15 ft. is left between the rafts, for the water to flow through, but with planks laid over it, making a continuous bridge. There is width for six men to walk abreast of each other. The third section, on the Turkish side, rests on piles and trestles in the shallow water. The whole bridge curves upwards against the stream, from its commencement at the left bank of the Danube, close to the line of railway now partly under water, to the opposite shore which it meets a hundred paces below the hamlet of Ghetchet, at the mouth of the Matchin channel. Both ends of the bridge are watched by a double guard, and nobody may pass without special leave."

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—The causes of the retreat of the Russians in Armenia are reported to be various. On several occasions the Kurdish auxiliaries went over to the enemy in the midst of the battle at the first sign of defeat. Secondly, the Russian troops comprise many Mahomedans who display little zeal. Thirdly, the Commissariat system of the army is very defective, and the transport roads through the Caucasus for the time very unsafe. Fourthly, the nature of the country has shown that the division of the army was faulty. Hence the great exertion to unite the Centre now at Kars with the Left wing approaching from Bayazid after two defeats. Kars at present is only partly invested, until a new concentration has been completed. The Russians are very anxious to secure the fortresses; for ten weeks hence in those high positions any further effective warfare is out of the question. Reinforcements to the number of forty thousand men from Poland are expected at Tiflis.

SCHUMLA, the largest and in every respect the most important of the four fortresses which form the so-called "quadrilateral" in Bulgaria, lies to the southward of the railway from Rustchuk to Varna, on the slopes of a hill separated from the main chain of the Balkans by a small valley. The fortifications consists of a bastioned enceinte surrounding the town, of four detached forts constructed by order of Sultan Mahomet II., of a number of smaller earthworks thrown up during and after the last campaign in advance of the already existing outlying works; and, finally, of two massive forts, yet farther to the front, which were only begun in 1871 and have been completed since the commencement of the present hostilities. The original four detached works are—Fort Tidiis, lying some 2,500 paces to the north of the town; Fort Tschalli and Fort Feday, situated the former on the north and the latter on the south of the highway from Schumla to Varna, and each about 3,000 paces distant from the town; and Fort Tjenzell, to the south of and about the same distance from the enceinte as the two last-named forts. The smaller earthworks have all been lately carefully repaired. The parapets have been increased in thickness, to enable them the better to resist modern artillery. Numerous traverses have been built and bomb proof magazines have been provided. Finally the two last constructed forts are of the approved modern type, with revetted escarps and ample bomb-proof accommodation, and were designed by two former Prussian officers, Reschid and Blum Pashas. Schumla has been four times unsuccessfully attacked by Russian armies—namely, by General Rumanzoff in 1774, by Count Kramenski in 1810, by Prince Wittgenstein in 1828, and by General Diebitsch in 1829. Both naturally and artificially of great strength, a regular attack would be a difficult undertaking; the features of the surrounding country and the outlying forts protect it from bombardment; while an immense number of troops would be required to effectually invest or blockade it.

SOME of the Scotch papers are giving details of a very extraordinary will case which will shortly be submitted for trial. The story is this. The daughter of a country practitioner, in a little village in Scotland, awoke one morning to find herself a great heiress. The traditional uncle, who had come from India with a fortune, had died, leaving a beautiful estate and fully 300,000*l.* in money and West Indian property to his niece, Miss Macpherson Grant. At that time she was bright, clever, handsome, and about twenty-one years of age. She took possession of her property and lived in great style, keeping a large stud of horses, and driving tandem herself all over the country. Her father and mother she took under her wing, and was devoted to them to the last day of their lives. She established them in an independent and elegant home near Edinburgh, but had them a great deal with herself at Aberlour House on the Speyside. Some fifteen years ago a young lady came to pay her a visit. She was a stranger to Miss Grant, and was brought by some friends. It ended in this young lady, Miss Temple, leaving father and mother, with their entire concurrence, and living with Miss Grant, for better or for worse, until death should them part; in fact, they formed such a friendship that they agreed and entered into an engagement that neither should marry, and that they should pass their lives together. Miss Grant then and there refused a very good offer of marriage, and rejected all other suitors. The conditions were that Miss Grant was to leave her estates and everything to Miss Temple, if Miss Temple on her part never left her and never married. A will was made by Miss Grant, under which her property was to pass to the Temples. Two years ago Miss Temple married. Last Christmas Miss Grant died. The will was revoked. She never forgave the defection, she never made another will, and the estate goes to an obscure country doctor in Aberdeenshire, who hardly knew he was related to Miss Grant, and never saw her. Other four relations, poor tradespeople in Banffshire, come in for a share. Over this question of succession there will be a terrible fight in the law courts between the Temples and the heirs-at-law. Miss Grant was very masculine in appearance and manly in dress.

THE *Whitehall Review* says: "We are enabled to announce that the new ecclesiastical organisation was formally and completely settled by the work of a synod held in London on the 3rd and 4th inst. The synod was preceded by the Mass of the Holy Ghost, according to the ancient right of Salisbury (a rite possibly never used at all since the reign of Queen Elizabeth), at which all the members assisted and received Communion. The officers of the synod, having been duly appointed, proceeded in the work of carefully securing a sound dogmatic and sacramental basis for the order—work laboriously taken in hand some months ago and now entirely and happily completed. We are further informed that singular unanimity characterised the proceedings throughout, and we cannot but allow that the movement in question, when its policy becomes public, can hardly fail to exercise an extensive and important influence on many burning questions within and concerning the Established Church. This much, moreover, we may unhesitatingly assert regarding it, that it is distinctly constructive in its character and principles; that it possesses obvious points of contract both with the Oriental and Occidental communions; that it appeals to the best and highest sentiments of Church of England people; that its institution at the present crisis is approved by many; and that when its appointed rulers formally address the Christian public (as we are informed will be the case on the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the Association for Promoting the Unity of Christendom on the ensuing 8th of September) their words will be at once pertinent and weighty. Until that day, as we are led to believe, no further information will be forthcoming."

Truth tells, *apropos* of tobacco, a good story about a well-known Cardinal, who, on being offered a pinch of snuff by the Pope, quickly replied, "That is a vice I am not guilty of." "Exactly, my dear Cardinal," retorted his Holiness; "if it had been a vice, you would have learnt it long ago."

Truth:—Monsieur Pomar, by the grace of his Holiness the Pope Duke Pomar, is about to publish a novel entitled, "Who is She?" The novel deals, in the peculiar style affected by his Grace, with the life of a young lady, who was long an ornament to English society, and who married an Austrian Princeps. This objectionable lady endeavoured to palm himself off as a Spanish nobleman, with an old Spanish title, and, as Duke de Medina Pomar, published a novel, in which a daughter of Lady Waldegrave and Lord Carlingford, gave assignations at the Argyll Rooms. His impudent "revelations" respecting the ladies and gentlemen of a country which he honours with his presence, together with his attempt to trade under a false name, should exclude him from all respectable society. I consider that I have done good service to the community in my revelations "Who is he?"

IN "Merlin and Vivien," the Poet Laureate has neatly described the prevailing fashion for ladies' dress, excepting that the material of which he speaks is somewhat out of date. He says:—

"A robe
Of samite without price, that more express'
Than hid her, clung about her lissome limbs."

The "Vivien Costume" would not, says *Truth*, be a bad title; but as the reputation of the "wily" young tempter was almost as scanty as her dress, fastidious people might object that it was a little too suggestive.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST LORD BEACONSFIELD.

THE *Daily News* publishes, in its issue of July 7th, a letter from a correspondent who draws attention to a serious charge made against Lord Beaconsfield by Count Seebach, Saxon Minister at Paris during the Crimean war, who alleges that Mr. Disraeli made overtures to Russia in the beginning of 1855 of a kind most dishonouring to the chief of the English Opposition at a critical period of his country's existence. We cannot believe the accusation is well-founded—it is probably the invention of some Russian agent—but we quote part of the letter in the *Daily News*:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *DAILY NEWS*.

SIR,—An interesting letter addressed to Lord Beaconsfield from Comte Seebach, who was Saxon Minister at Paris during the Crimean war, appears in the *Nord* of June 3rd, from which I extract the following passages concerning Lord Beaconsfield, which conclusively show that his inner convictions on the Eastern Question are entirely at variance with his acts and language. Lord Beaconsfield, then Mr. Disraeli, fully expecting the fall of the Government after the harrowing account of the dreadful sufferings of the English troops during the first winter of the Crimean War, and that he would succeed to power, left Paris for England, and, in that situation, and put himself into communication with Comte Seebach, sitting at his feet as a disciple, "and placing our relations on the footing of intimacy by making me aware from the first of all the phases of the political life of the 'Nobody' of former times, as it pleased you to call yourself, and in acknowledging to me without concealment that, being on the point of reaching the summit of the social ladder, you had to ask me to render you a service which would aid you to surround your name with a halo . . . Profoundly convinced that the coalition into which England had allowed itself to be inveigled reserved for it the part of a dupe, you promised yourself to dissolve it by concessions to the just requirements of the adversary (Russia) which would in the end, if necessary, lead to the conclusion of peace. . . . You did not doubt that you could establish an agreement (with Russia) by adopting principles diametrically opposed to those of Lord Palmerston. . . . Finding (on your visit) the views of the two Governments (England and Russia) demanded from them to remain closely united in Europe, as in Asia, to preserve to each the sphere of action agreed upon. . . .

"The programme which you had traced for yourself, whilst defending distinctly its character and limits, and knowing it to be identical to that which the Emperor Nicholas and Count Nesselrode in his long and brilliant career had used all their efforts to carry out, was sure that the prospect of seeing it realised by you inflated you would become at St. Petersburg an element of peace. I transmitted it then on your express demand to the Chancellor, with the request to bring it to the knowledge of his august master. Both welcomed it as the certain promise of an era of repose in Europe. As, since the time respecting which I have just spoken, all the events in the East have shown the truth of the fundamental principle of the political principles which you advocated a quarter of a century ago, and as it would be an injustice to you, my lord, to think that you then adopted them inconsiderately, people may at least in fair justice accuse you of not having the courage of maintaining your opinion in the council of the Queen, whilst the responsibility before God for the torrents of blood which will flow in a few days must fall wholly on your colleagues who have taken advantage of your weakness by violating the conviction which sleep in the recesses of your conscience."

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of this Council yesterday, the Punjab Courts Bill was referred to a Select Committee on the Hon. Mr. Stokes' motion. The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab spoke in support of the measure. In order to allow further time for its translation into and publication in the native languages, the further consideration of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill has been postponed. The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

AN APPEAL FOR THE STARVING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly insert in your columns the enclosed appeal from Rev. C. Harding, of Sholapore, formerly of Bombay. Subscriptions for the object referred to will be gladly received, and duly forwarded by yours truly,

ISAAC F. ROW.
Preacher in charge, Methodist Episcopal Church.
Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, July 26.

"SHOLAPORE, JULY 22.

"I have spent several hours to-day in relieving the starving people about me, and I have found a good many children and adults who are too weak to eat and digest the common bread. But I think a good many might be saved if we had rice to give them, and so I write to you to ask if you will kindly speak to a few friends near you, both in Bombay and Kurpeem, to contribute something to purchase rice for some of the very weak and sickly ones here. I am sure you will be glad to have me apply to you thus, and as rice is very dear here, if you will kindly have some purchased in Bombay and sent to me with as little delay as possible, I shall be very thankful. Please do not wait to get a large quantity, but just send what you can get at once. A small quantity will do great good, although we can use almost any quantity. You will be sorry to learn that many are dying of late. We have no rain as yet."

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You announce in to-day's issue of your journal that, owing to a question having been raised in reference to the qualification of votes as defined in section 6 of the Municipal Act, the elections which were to have taken place to-day have been postponed till such time that a short Act rectifying the section in dispute is passed. You further state that it would most probably take two months to do that. But I don't understand *why* there should be such a lengthy delay in a matter so vital. Cannot the Legislative Council, which is to hold its sitting to-morrow at Poona, suspend the standing rules and immediately pass a short Act rectifying the dubious section? That there would be unanimity in the Council on the advisability of the measure so passing there could not be the least question. It would be monstrous were the register of voters amended simply with a view to admit of the elections being held in conformity with the provision of section 6 as it *now* stands. Europeans ought certainly to have a voice in the elections; for the fact cannot be gainsaid in spite of assertions to the contrary by your Parsee and Hindu "beau admirers of intellectualism," that natives have not yet arrived at that stage when they should be left safely to themselves to govern. Europeans would be nowhere if the elections are allowed to be held under the present dubious section. Even very few could be selected from among the Justices of the Peace. Under the circumstances it is obligatory on the Government to pass a short Act and *that* at once.—I have, &c.,

J. P.

*** It is necessary to obtain the assent of the Government of India to any Act passed by the Bombay Council, and this would take time.—Ed. *B. G.*

THE PORT TRUST AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The ill-concealed stratagems which lay dormant so long in the restless breast of the Government of India under the specious solicitude it used to evince to encourage private enterprise, has at length revealed itself in all its brazenness of intention and purpose, in the decree it has passed licensing the Port Trust to crush private enterprise by open competition. So we have all lived to see at least the apprehension realized that the vaunted prestige of our Indian Government is degenerating and that the minds of those composing that Government were showing an unmistakable tendency to turn the lesser Institutions of the State into contracting firms, landing agencies, &c., &c. We often hear it said that we are teaching the natives to govern their own country; when the time comes let us hope that the example so complacently set them will not be lost upon them, but that like their patron leaders they too will set about to "get money; still get money; no matter by what means." The Port Trust is alone responsible for the deficits which have led the Government to let it help itself at the cost of ruin to private companies. The officials who compose it have by their own hands defeated their own ends. In the greed for popularity they have complacently lent a too compliant ear to their officials of how the Trust might flourish by dint of persevering tactics—first by reducing the fees to one half the ruling rate, and then to a third and in some cases to complete exemption *pro tem* from all charges. Perhaps one or two instances in illustration of this may not be out of place here. For a long period about 1,20,000 tons of grain used to be exported annually from the Carnac Bunder; about one half of this quantity used to be refilled into new bags from which a fee of 8 annas per ton used to be levied, when the merchants had to build their own sheds. Without a question this was a splendid revenue indeed had the Trustees the sense to take care of it; but no sooner did the Mazagon Company commence to receive a portion of this traffic, an order was soon out rescinding the fee for refilling, to such merchants exporting the same from the Trustees' bunders, causing thereby a total loss of about Rs. 30,000 to the Port Trust in the last official year. Then, again, when the export mowra traffic commenced considerably to increase on the Mazagon Company's bunder, yielding a steady revenue, the Port Trust fee on the same item was quickly reduced from 10 annas to 5 annas per ton, which charge involved a reduction also on the part of the Mazagon Company on the same goods from 8 annas to 4 annas per ton, in order that mowra may not be allured away as other goods had been by the reduction to Government bunders. There again the Port Trust, in attempting to defeat others, itself suffered defeat by which it must be understood the revenue suffered in diminution also. Of course all this was perpetrated in a corner sort of manner, betraying no intention, as the Trustees fancied, to compete with any company. But they need have no such scruples now. As licensed traders, contractors, landing agents, and Lord knows what not besides they may now make head at the hazard of any one's ruin but their own, for have they not the unopposing support of our paternal and patronizing Government?

What must ultimately be the fate of the private foreshore properties, where now all is business and bustle, I almost dread to think. To the class of the reduced natives whom we are always reminding that we are teaching them to govern their own country, the collapse of these companies must furnish a suitable precedent for resuscitating a moribund treasury at the expense of whomsoever they will. The Government seems to think little and to care less whether it has or has not the responsibility devolving on it of affording encouragement and facilities to private enterprise. On the same principle, and with equal disregard of the interests of the public, we must not be surprised at the action of a native governor of a town or province if acting upon precedent he should levy blackmail to help the Government he may be called upon to serve.

Should private enterprise in Bombay collapse the shareholders of the Mazagon and the Frere Bunder Companies must be the chief sufferers. The cost of adapting the former Company's to its present useful mercantile purposes, aggregates, I believe, to 90 lacs of rupees, which the cost of adapting the Frere Bunder is, I am informed, over a crore of rupees, and it must indeed remain a dark blot in the history of our Indian administration if private properties of this magnitude value is sacrificed to the caprice of an institution which from its earliest formation was opposed to the sense of the general public.

COSMOPOLITAN.

July 25.

THE WRECK OF THE CASHMERE.

THE following letter by Captain Crowder to the Secretary to the B. I. S. N. Co. gives some valuable particulars about the wreck of the Cashmere:—

Aden, July 15.

SIR,—It is my painful duty to report to you the total loss of the s. s. Cashmere which took place at about 2 a.m. at 8 p.m. about 5 miles south of Cape Guardafui and 1 mile south of the wreck of the Messageries steamer Meikong. I regret to say the wreck of the vessel was attended with the loss of 8 lives. When the vessel stranded I gave orders to clear away the boats and see the lady passengers and children into them. Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, Master Bertie and Miss Jessie Beveridge, Mrs. Rogers, Bertie Rogers and nurse were put into the post mail boat. In the meantime the first life boat was being cleared away by Mr. Cade, 2nd officer, and five lascars. A heavy sea soon struck the vessel, carrying away the post boats and their occupants. With the exception of the five lascars all were drowned. The next morning we recovered the bodies of Mrs. Beveridge, Mrs. Rogers and native nurse. They were interred and the burial service read over them. The remainder of the crew and passengers were all safely landed by the s. s. *Queen of the Thames* at Aden on the 10th instant. I took up my quarters in the saloon with the chief officer, engineer and two apprentices. On the afternoon of the 8th the vessel broke up in two pieces, parting first at the break of the fore castle, and again at foremast bulkhead of the engine room. When we left the scene of the wreck the afterpart of the vessel appeared to be breaking up fast. As the sea was a little calmer about 7 a.m. the morning I went off to the ship to endeavour to save the mails and procure some provisions and water. On arriving on board I found it impossible to save the mails as the afterhold in which the mail room was situated was full of water. We then secured a few tins of provisions and some other necessaries and then left the vessel as she was quite unsafe. We encamped by the wreck until the morning of the 7th and then left for Alooleh on the gulf of Aden coast. After a march of 10 miles over sandhills we arrived on the gulf coast and encamped about five miles west of Cape Guardafui. The next morning we took boats for Alooleh arriving there on the morning of the 9th. On the afternoon of the 10th a boat sent over by me with a telegram was picked up by the mail steamer, Calcutta to London. Captain Butler kindly stood in and rescued us and landed us at Aden. The loss of the vessel rests entirely with me; I do not attach blame to anybody, but I hope the result of the enquiry now being held will prove that the vessel was not lost through reckless navigation, want of care, or caution on my part. I attribute the loss to hasiness of the weather, a current which is most unusual at this time of year, and mistaken identity of the land. Had there been a light on Cape Guardafui the casualty would never have happened. Luckily there was very little cargo in the Cashmere. I think the ivory and specie might be recovered by means of divers when the fair season sets in. I would now say a word in behalf of those who stood nobly by me during the eventful night of the wreck. Mr. Boyd and Mr. Barclay, 1st and 2nd engineers, stood by the engines under trying circumstances, until I gave orders I had finished with them; they then came on deck and rendered every assistance in their power. Mr. Ker Clerk and Mr. Johnstone, 3rd officer, rendered good assistance. Mr. Jackson, chief steward, showed great coolness and was unremitting in his attention to passengers after the wreck. Lieut. Sir Baldwin Walker, R. N., and Mr. Jackson, passengers, showed great courage and rendered valuable assistance in getting the people on shore. I append a copy of the entry in the official log relating to the disaster.

The following is an extract from the official log of the Cashmere:—

8 p.m., 5th July 1877—Midway between Cape Guardafui and Ras Shenariff. Stranding of the s. s. Cashmere at 10·30 a.m. 5th July, Ras Hafoon N. E. point abeam; distance 4 miles; made and sail Nos. 2 to N. 45 miles. 3-30 p.m., sighted land on the port side; steered N. by W. 20½ miles. 4-50 sighted Ras Shenariff; steered N. by E., 18 miles. 6-50 Ras Shenariff bore W. by N., distance 5 to 6 miles. 7-10 altered course to N. by W. 7-30 observed land which we took to be Cape Guardafui on port bow. 7-30 steered N. N. W. 7-55 steered N. W. by N. Ras Shenariff S. W. Cape Guardafui supposed W. N. W. 8-5 ship took the ground amidst breakers; backed engines to no purpose; gave orders to clear away the boats and to see the lady passengers safely into them. Immediately after a heavy sea swept over the vessel from port side sweeping away the mail boat containing Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge and two children. Mrs. Rogers, child and native nurse; life boat (port) containing Mr. F. Cade, 2nd officer, and five lascars; the lascars reached the shore safely but the passengers and 2nd officer were all drowned. The ship then took the ground fore and aft, the sea making a clean sweep over her. 10-55 life boat left for the shore with some passengers and Mr. Ker Clerk, landed everybody safely and returned to the ship at at 11 30. 1 a.m. sent cutter away with a volunteer Borodean crew and landed Mrs. Jackson and Master Baveri go. 2 a.m. the ship had been well hove up on the rocks and formed a barrier to the surf and was breaking up fast. 1-30 cutter returned. Manned life boat with natives and kept both boats employed in landing passengers and crew. 4 a.m. Commander, 1st engineer and chief steward left the vessel, everybody else being safely landed. 7 a.m., the weather being a little calmer, sent two boats off the ship to endeavour to save mails and procure water and provisions. Found the mail room under water and the deck of the vessel quite unsafe. Managed to procure water and provisions out of the store room and two poop awnings for tents; then left the vessel for good, she by this time being parted amidships. 3 p.m. vessel parted at break of forecastle. 4 p.m. part of again amidships; the forepart of the vessel completely gone as far aft as the engine-room. We encamped abreast of the wreck until the morning of the 7th and then marched across country to the gulf coast and encamped 4 miles west of Cape Guardafui. 7-30 a.m. on the 8th, we took boats for Alooleh, arriving there on the 9th. We remained at Alooleh until the afternoon of the 10th when we were rescued by the s. s. Queen Margaret and brought to Aden.

Captain Crowder, in his report to the Political Resident at Aden, thus refers to the Chief of Alooleh's conduct:—

"We left for Alooleh on the morning of the 7th, and encamped about 4 miles west of Cape Guardafui for the night. The next morning we took boats and arrived at Alooleh. On the morning of the 9th Yusef Ali Yoosef, Chief of Alooleh, treated us with great kindness from the time we landed, provided us with camels, water and other necessaries and kept pilferers off of us as much as lay in his power. On the afternoon of the 10th a boat sent out by us intercepted the Queen Margaret and the captain kindly came in and took us all on board. On our arrival on board we were treated with great kindness and consideration by Captain Butler."

LOSS OF THE MEIKONG AND CASHMERE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, JULY 18.

On the 20th of last month the s.s. Glenartney reached Aden with the shipwrecked passengers and crew of the M. M. S. S. Meikong bound from China and Japan to Marseilles. The following is the account given of the disaster by some of the English passengers on board:—

All went well until 11-30 p.m. on the night of the 17th June when the vessel ran aground about 5 miles south of Cape Guardafui. A scene of inextricable confusion ensued, the ship continuing to bump and strike on the beach, and hastened to put on life belts. Three boats were launched and proceeded on shore, but only one succeeded in returning to the vessel and a line was made fast on the beach by which means a method of communication was established. The vessel was then on a fairly even keel and no water had reached the cabins or saloons except through the quarter-deck skylights which had not been closed. It was decided not to attempt to land the passengers until dawn. About 2 a.m. some tea and coffee were served out; about 4 a.m. a steamer was reported in sight which afterwards proved to be the Glenartney bound from China to London. The Meikong lay about a hundred yards from the shore and it is alleged that the persons on board were in little danger up to the time of their disembarkation at daylight on the 18th June which was happily accomplished with safety. The operation of landing the passengers occupied about four hours, and by 9-30 a.m. the whole of the passengers were landed and the crew then commenced to come ashore. By 12-30 p.m. a few only remained on board including the captain. At 2-30, the vessel was abandoned without the slightest attempt to save the mails or passengers' baggage. The Somalis, although not assisting, do not appear to have behaved aggressively. The plight of the unfortunate persons on shore may now be imagined, with no more clothes than they stood up in, no food, no water, the sun very hot; on the second day sun fell in many instances on uncovered heads, in some cases on those of delicate women and children ill-calculated to stand such severe exposure. It now became evident that in order to reach the Glenartney it was necessary to cross to the leeside of Cape Guardafui, Captain Gulland not being able to bring his vessel any nearer the scene of the disaster. So far as can be judged there was but little organisation in the procession of unfortunates which now struggled across the seven miles of heavy sand that lay between the positions of the two vessels. During the transit, Mr. Arathoon, of Madras, succumbed to the fatigue and was hastily buried in the sand. The commissariat of the Meikong also fell a victim to exposure, but it is stated that his body was left unburied. The whole party was speedily embarked on the Glenartney and one and all speak highly of the great kindness received from Captain Gulland during the passage to Aden which with 250 extra persons on board was of course attended with considerable discomfort. It should be mentioned that two sailors were drowned at the outset in attempting to get the line on shore. When the vessel was deserted the French flag at half mast and the usual signals of distress were left hoisted and the scene of the wreck was passed by H. M. S. Tamar on the evening of the 19th, but circumstances, however, prevented communication being held with the shore. On the evening of the 20th the French troopship Finisterre sent boats to the wreck which still continued comparatively uninjured. The cabins of the officers were found locked and unplundered by the Somalis who had of course taken possession of the vessel.

Scarcely had the excitement consequent on the arrival of the Glenartney subsided, when on the 9th instant the B. I. S. N. steamer Almorah arrived with intelligence of another wreck in the vicinity of that of the Meikong. From certain remarks let fall by some persons on board, there was cause to fear that it might be the s.s. Cashmere from Zanzibar which was already overdue, in spite of the favourable weather it might be expected she had experienced on the voyage. Moreover a sailing vessel arrived from Zanzibar with news that the Cashmere was to have sailed the day after she herself had left. Such being the case, the B. I. S. N. Co. despatched their steamer *Java*, then lying in the port, to the neighbourhood of Cape Guardafui, on the night of the 10th, and Captain Hunter, Assistant Political Resident, proceeded in the vessel in case any difficulty might be experienced with the Somalis who have always evinced a desire to assist English persons wrecked on their shores, but who are occasionally truculent and inclined to loot the property of unprotected Europeans who may happen to be in their power. On the 12th the s.s. Queen Margaret, Captain Butler, arrived in harbour with the shipwrecked crew and passengers of the s.s. Cashmere which had stranded about six miles south of Guardafui on the 5th July at 8 p.m. In attempting to lower boat the following passengers were unhappily drowned:—Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge and two children, Mrs. Rogers, child and Ayah, and Mr. Cade, 2nd offic

all directions, but no important action is expected until the Russians have established their depots of supplies on the southern side of the Danube and prepared everything for their advance. It was stated here last night that the Cossacks had penetrated as far as Rahrova beyond Tirnova, and situated at the foot of the main Balkan range. These scouting parties may have skirmishes with Turkish Cavalry or Infantry outposts, but these actions rarely result in anything of an important character so far as losses are concerned. The last position reported as attacked in the direction of the Rustchuk-Varna Railway was Beis, on the Jantra river.

Reports from the front say that provisions are not very abundant on the other side of the Danube, especially among non-combatants, and I was assured to-day by a French correspondent that some of his *confreres* had been 36 hours without food. Literary men will naturally fare badly at the extreme front until the Russians get their depots established in Bulgaria and have a surplus after supplying the wants of their soldiers.

Official despatches received here state that the Servians are concentrating troops along their southern frontier, and that Bulgaria, the chief of the Greek Revolutionary Committee, has issued an address to the people of Epirus and Thessaly, notifying to them that the time has arrived for them to take up arms and strike for liberty.

The Russians continue to draw most of their supplies of provisions from Russia, a policy which will leave the Roumanian produce to be drawn up on later in the campaign.

It is stated here that more than 120,000 Russians have crossed the Danube at Simnitche, with an immense train of Artillery, comprising some pieces of very heavy calibre. The enthusiasm of the Russian troops is very great. Their Cavalry marches about 20 kilometres in advance of the Infantry; and as the Turks have no proportionate amount of Cavalry to meet them, the Russians are scouring the country up to the foot of the Balkans. The Turkish outposts are on the River Jantra, which is at their present advanced line, facing towards the west, and the centre of their Army is near Rasgrad, the right covering Rustchuk, and the left stretching towards Shumla. Only 12,000 men are reported to be left in Silistria. The Turkish forces west of the Russian line including the Widdin garrison, are estimated at 40,000 men. The first great battle in Bulgaria will probably be fought on the Rustchuk, Rasgrad, and Shumla line, if the Turks give battle in the open field north of the Balkans. The Russians have had several skirmishes with the Turkish outposts on the Jantra. The Cavalry have penetrated to Plevna and Lofcha on the west, and to Tirnova and Kabrova towards the Balkans, and they appear to be masters of the country between the Balkans and the Danube, from the Jantra to Plevna.

The Russians have established Municipal Governments in all the villages passed through on their line of march.

AUSTRIAN, RUSSIAN, AND BRITISH INTERESTS.

(Times Correspondent.)

BERLIN, June 27.

A few days ago the Russian Government officials inspiring the St. Petersburg telegraph directed public attention to an article in the *Golos* which assigns the Suez Canal to England. It having been known for some time past that Russia does not object to see Suez and the adjoining country in English hands, there was nothing particularly new in the announcement we were invited to notice; nor was there anything remarkable in the added intimation that if any Continental Powers should oppose the transfer of Suez to Great Britain, Russia would not be lured into assisting their opposition. Clearly Russia has too much in hand in Europe to care for Africa, and being left to her own devices in Bulgaria, has for the present no reason to purchase assistance on the Danube by countenancing the policy of others in another quarter. But though the friendly overtures of the *Golos* were only a repetition of what had been proffered previously, the article by which these advances were immediately succeeded is attracting unwonted attention. The counterpart of its predecessor, this article hints at what Russian diplomacy might be tempted to do were the Russian propositions declined in Africa, and the Russian enterprise resisted in Europe:—

"The passage of the Danube has begun, and we are on the eve of serious military events. It is generally believed that this period of decisive action on the right bank of the Danube has been set apart by diplomacy for resuming negotiations. Indeed, the first symptoms of diplomatic activity are already visible in England. The correspondence upon British interests recently carried on between Lord Derby, Count Schouvaloff, and Prince Gortchakoff has been submitted to the British Parliament. The contents are what previous communications represented them; the only new points we learn is that England objects not only to the transfer of Constantinople into Russian hands, but also to the opening of the Bosphorus and Dardenelles to the Russian men-of-war.

"In reply, the Russian Chancellor denies that he has any intention to blockade Suez or to acquire Constantinople, and that he is quite willing to have the future destiny of the present Turkish capital settled by all Europe in common. In adding to this that the question of the Dardanelles should be decided in the same manner, the Chancellor indirectly denies that England has any right to insist upon the preservation of the *status quo* and to exclude Russia for ever from the Mediterranean. To increase the importance of his statement, the Chancellor goes on to observe, with reference to the other interests of England, that they will be respected by Russia as long as England remains neutral.

"This 'as long as' means a great deal. To condense it all into a single sentence, this 'as long as' reminds us of Lord Derby's remark in a recent after-dinner speech upon the multiplicity of English interests. 'If,' he intimated, 'England is so pacific, one of the reasons is that she has so many interests to defend in every part of the world, and that, in the event of war, she might be attacked where she is least prepared.' The moderation and firmness of the Russian reply seem to have produced a considerable impression upon the London Government. Lord Derby, by combining the Constantinople with the Dardanelles question, evidently sought to exact a promise from Russia on the latter head; but he failed, and feels he has failed. The Russian Government has openly declared its determination to solve this question only after the war, and, of course, to solve it in such a way that the Bosphorus and Dardanelles will be thrown open for ever to our fleet. We are not aware how this serious communication has been received by the British Government. Possibly the intention to ask for a special loan has been hastened by the news from St. Petersburg. Yet we are inclined not to regard the situation as threatening. The Derby-Beaconsfield Cabinet delight in menaces; if their threats are unheeded, they evaporate into thin air, and are forgotten, like so many preceding ones. It may, however, be as well to observe that in the present instance, and on this particular subject, English demonstrations are not likely to be quietly passed over by this Government. Were England to announce her resolution to prevent by force the opening of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the mere intimation would be considered as a breach of neutrality. After this Russia would no longer think herself bound to respect English interests in any other quarter of the world. Lord Derby and his colleagues had better think twice before having recourse to the measures hinted at by the London Conservative papers the last few days."

After many premature announcements of his departure by the Russian telegraph and press, General Tchernyeff has at last left St. Petersburg for Moscow, At the station in St. Petersburg he was waited upon by the members of the Slavonic Committee, who thanked him for his services in the Servian war, and presented to him a painting of the Saviour, which he devoutly kissed. The General has since had a similarly cordial reception from the Slavonic Committee at Moscow, who transmitted a sword given by Czechian sympathizers at Prague. It is said that the General is on his way to the Caucasus, not having been permitted to take part in the Balkan campaign.

July 2.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* makes the following estimate of the diplomatic situation:—

"If the occupation of the Dobrudscha had a mere strategical importance, the passage of the Danube at Simnitchs is a great political event, and will, no doubt, be succeeded by the conclusion of diplomatic activity. England and Austria, will be the first to take action, though, to judge from the latest intelligence, they will hardly co-operate with each other. Their objects are too different to allow of their pursuing the same policy. While the eyes of England are directed to Constantinople and the Dardanelles, Austria cares only for what becomes of the Slavonic territories contiguous to herself. England is prepared to acquiesce in the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in certain circumstances even to see these Provinces and Servia too entirely separated from the Ottoman Empire. All her anxiety is about Bulgaria, the country through which lies our road to the Golden Horn. Where it practicable to sever Constantinople and the adjoining sea from the continent by a high wall, England would abandon all idea of intervention in the Turkish War. Austria, on the contrary, does not care for Constantinople or the Bosphorus. All she wishes to prevent is the formation of an independent Slavonic States on her frontier, it being apprehended that such States, were they ever to arise, might form so many centres of attraction for some of the Slavs under Hapsburg rule. There certainly was a time when the London and Vienna Cabinets were in close contact to prevent the changes deprecated by them; but this time is past. The Russian Army, having obtained a footing on Turkish soil, the influence of diplomacy is necessarily retrenched. Henceforth England and Austria must act singly, unless, indeed, they are determined to enter into a coalition with the Porte and go to war by land and sea. This being an impossible idea, it follows that England and Austria will aim at different objects, and that in an emergency either country will endeavour to secure its special interests, were it even at the cost of the would-be ally. To Russia all this is very advantageous. Aiming merely at the liberation of the Balkan Christians from the Mussulman yoke, and having no wish to prejudge the question as to what is to replace Turkey, Russia, it is evident, may yet succeed in reconciling Austria to the results of the war. It will be quite possible to discover some device which shall protect her Slav peoples from the danger of rebellion. Owing to the very peculiar position in which Austria is placed, it is hardly to be expected that she will be very exacting in her demands. She must be aware that were she to ask for too much, fresh complications might arise from which she could hardly hope to emerge unscathed. As regards England, there cannot now be any doubt that she knows she is unprepared for immediate interference. Moreover, the English people are not at all disposed to prepare for war, if the objects of the war are remote and not very clearly discernible. Unless the English people can be persuaded that their interests are really threatened by our doings, they will not approve the warlike policy of their Government. Having realised this fact, and being determined to respect English interests, Russia can afford to overlook the impotent exertions of British Turcophiles. The attention we pay to these feeble remonstrances, the less eagerness we show in repelling the ever-recurring insinuations that our solemn engagements will be broken, the sooner all right-minded people in England will be convinced that we harbour no secret designs. Step by step the task and the more difficult will it become for Lord Beaconsfield and his associates to misrepresent the plain and unmistakable significance of current events. At the same time we need not stand upon ceremony with England. The British Government in their recent intercourse with Russia having neglected the ordinary rules of international courtesy and represented rudeness as commendable candour, we should certainly try and take a leaf out of their book."

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AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the last WILL and TESTAMENT of JOSE BALTHAZAR HENRIQUES, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 23rd of October 1876, has exhibited and proved before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by his son, MANOEL HENRIQUES, one of the Executors named in the said Will, any CREDITORS of or persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the said Jose Balthazar Henriques are hereby required to send to our Office, Apollo Street, within one Calendar month from the date hereof full particulars of such debts, particulars within one Calendar month from the date hereof, the Executor will proceed to administer the Estate of the said Testator according to the provisions of the said Will without regard to any claims of which he shall not have had notice.—Dated this 12th day of July 1877.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY.
Solicitors for MANOEL HENRIQUES, Executor of J. B. HENRIQUES, deceased.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN consequence of a sufficient number of Shareholders to form a Quorum not having attended the Meeting advertised for the 23rd inst., Notice is hereby given, that the said Meeting is POSTPONED and will be held on the 1st instant 7-7, at 3 p.m., No. 4, Rampart Row for disposal of the following business:—

1st. To expunge para. 78 of the Articles of Association and to substitute the following:

The net profits earned at each branch where the business of the Company is carried on shall be ascertained, and the same shall be divided by the number of bales pressed at such branch, so as to ascertain the net profits on each bale pressed at each branch. All the Shareholders either individually or through the firms of which they are partners, giving their own merchandise to be pressed in their own name shall be entitled to a bonus of ten per cent. of the net profits earned on the bales so got on to the Company on the profit earned at the branch where the said bales have been pressed.

Every Shareholder to submit in writing his claim for such bonus not later than 31st January and 31st July of every year, and only shareholders complying with this rule shall be entitled to claim the above bonus, such claim to be only paid after the Profit and Loss Account has been submitted and approved by the Shareholders.

2nd To add the following words to para. 61 of the Articles of Association—" nor by reason of his lending money to the Company on mortgage or in any other manner whatsoever."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd July 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of brown thorough-bred Waler geldings, 6 and 7 years old, 14-3 high, stylish movers, broke to single and double harness—one a broken Cavalry charger—Rs. 1,3 0.

A chesnut Waler gelding, 7 years, 15-3 high, well broken to saddle, and perfectly quiet to ride, up to any weight, Rs. 500.

A large bay Arab horse, 5 years, 15-3 hands, well broken to single and double harness, rides well and would make a good charger, Rs 550.

A very handsome and well-bred grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-1½ high, a splendid stepper, perfect in single harness, has also carried a lady, Rs. 400.

A grey Arab pony, 5 years old, 14 hands, very showy, makes a good lady's horse, Rs. 350.

A very powerful flesh-tint grey Arab horse, 7 years, 15 hands, very fast in harness, suitable for either brougham or dogcart, Rs. 500.

A chesnut Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2½, well broken to harness and rides well, Rs. 350.

A handsome pair of dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, perfectly broken to harness, go fast, and steadily, and well suited for a lady's driving, Rs. 900.

A chesnut stud-bred colt, 5 years, 14-3, exceedingly good tempered, perfectly broken to saddle and harness, Rs 400.

A strong and powerful grey School horse, 7 years, 14 hands, goes well in harness, and suitable for brougham or shigram, Rs. 300.

A chesnut Australian brougham horse, 15 1, a good working horse, Rs 150.

A grey Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1 high, broken to single harness, and rides well, Rs. 350.

A stylish and high set English built mail phaeton, in excellent order, Rs. 500.

A Cee-spring buggy, nearly new, Rs. 400.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 25th July 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE of AIR to England, are favourably Furnished Houses by written to Messrs. TOWERS and SONS, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references requested. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

REMEDIES FOR
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs. a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy ..... Per bottle	Rs. 2 and 3 8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficent and extensively used	1 0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium ..... Pint.	1 4
Ditto ..... Quart.	2 4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium ..... Pint.	1 0
Ditto ..... Quart.	1 8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1 0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1 0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-8 and	3 0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.
CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the most perfect Mixture for tropical consumption MANUFACTURED DAILY, thus ensuring that freshness and delicacy of Aroma, (a Smoker's special charm), so difficult to secure in India.

Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin Rs. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRDSEYE."

DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT.

Re. 1 per ½ lb. Tin.

Mr. Neuberg has much pleasure in notifyiug fresh arrivals, in magnificent condition, of this most favourite Birdseye.

NEUBERG'S VIRGINIAN HONEY DEW.

Recommended to those who enjoy a pleasant full-flavoured smoke,

"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. packet.

NEUBERG'S GOLDEN SHAG.

Highly recommended, possessing within itself the delicate aroma of Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of Virginia.

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. packet.

AMERICAN TOBACCOS.

Golden Block, Finest Virginia...	Rs. 3	0 per lb.
Honeydew	" 2 8	"
Bright Cavendish	" 2 0	"

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—

CASK, containing	8 dozen	Pints	Rs. 16 0
"	6 "	Quarts	" 13 0
"	24 "	"	" 13 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL
PURE, NATURAL,
EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN. WATER.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40 000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for T